

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2179
ANSWERED ON:28.07.2017
Disparity in Health Status
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is exhibiting variation in the status of wide inter-State disparity in health status with respect to urban and rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the healthcare infrastructure in the country is overburdened by increasing population;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the country is facing the twin epidemic of continuing/ emerging infectious disease as well as chronic degenerative disease; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)

(a) & (b): National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and Sample Registration System (SRS) reveals disparity in health status with respect to rural and urban areas. As per NFHS-4 and SRS 2013, state-wise key health indicators are at Annexure-I & Annexure-II respectively.
(c) & (d): As per Rural Health Statistics, 2016 the shortfall of health infrastructure in rural Areas as on 31st March, 2016 is as below:

Health Infrastructure	Required	Present	Shortfall
Sub-Centre	1,79,240	1,55,069	35,110
Primary Health Centre	29,337	25,354	6,572
Community Health Centre	7,322	5,510	2,220

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(e) & (f): India is faced with dual burden of disease. However, diseases burden relating to diarrhoea, child mortality, lower respiratory infection and communicable diseases such as TB, Malaria has come down. India's progress in decline of under five mortality and maternal mortality has been faster than the global reduction. Mortality due to tuberculosis has reduced from 76/ lakh in 1990 to 32/ lakh in 2015. There has been 60.12% reduction in the mortality rate due to Malaria and 35.63% reduction in the incidence of Malaria in 2015 as against 2005. However, the number is still very high and there is emerging threat of chronic diseases such as Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular and other NCDs. NCDs contribute to about 60% of the premature mortality in India.